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SAWFLIES (HYMENOPTERA: TENTHREDINIDAE) DESCRIBED BY BENJAMIN D. WALSH, WITH NOTES ON THEIR HOSTS AND BIOLOGY

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Abstract.—The 15 species of sawflies described by Benjamin D. Walsh in 1866 are identified. Lectotypes are designated for six species: *Euura salicisovum, Euura salicisnodus, Nematus salicispomum, Nematus salicisdesmodioides, Nematus salicispisum,* and *Nematus quercicola.* Neotypes are designated for four species: *Pristiphora grossulariae, Euura perturbans, Nematus inquilinus,* and *Nematus hospes.* Most species described by Walsh are the gall-forming Nematinae on willows. Host plants, types of galls, and biological notes are presented where known.

Key Words: *Nematus, Pristiphora, Euura, Eupontania,* sawflies, galls, willow, *Salix,* Walsh

Benjamin D. Walsh described 15 species of sawflies, all of the subfamily Nematinae of the Tenthredinidae: *Pristiphora grossulariae* (Walsh 1866a) from Davenport, Iowa, and 14 species from near Rock Island, Illinois, in his paper treating insects associated with galls on willows (Walsh 1866b). Three of the latter species, *Nematus mendicus, N. fur,* and *Pristiphora sycophanta,* have free-feeding larvae which were only incidental in galls using them as a pupation site. All other species described in that paper are gall formers. The interpretation and fixation of the identity of the Walsh species by designation of types are especially important in the study of North American gall-forming sawflies because they are among the oldest names available. Walsh was the first in North America to describe galls and present biological information.

Walsh's collection was lost in the Chicago fire of 1871 (Mallis 1971). However, one specimen of *Pontania,* labeled as the type of "*Nematus s-pomum* Walsh" is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, and more Walsh material is in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. None of these specimens have ever been treated as syntypes and none bear Walsh's original identification label but the specimens deposited in Philadelphia fit the descriptions and labeling of the specimens collected and described by Walsh. It is improbable that this material had been collected by anybody else. Walsh wrote that he had sent a part of his material to E. Norton (at Philadelphia): "I sent a normal female of *E. perturbans,* and a female of *E. s. ovum* to Mr. Norton, along with many male and female varieties of *Nematus s. pomum,* each specimen numbered, but none of them named" (Walsh 1866b: 254). All specimens are glued on triangular or pen-

tagonal (in case of *Nematus salicispomum*) cardboard points and each bear a small square label with printed letters "Ill." (rare in handwriting). None of them have identification labels written by Walsh himself. The labeling varies and identification labels (if any) were added by Norton or, for *Pontania* species, also by Marlatt. Most specimens deposited in Philadelphia have small squares with numbers, and we assume that these are the specimens sent by Walsh to Norton.

In this paper we try to clarify the problems concerning sawfly species described by Walsh. Lectotypes are selected for six species: *Euura salicisovum, E. salicisnodus, Nematus salicispomum, N. salicisdesmodioides, N. salicispisum,* and *N. quercicola*; a neotype is selected for *Pristiphora grossulariae,* and lectotypes of *E. salicisovum, N. salicispomum,* and *N. salicisdesmodioides* are designated also as neotypes of *E. perturbans, N. hospes,* and *N. inquilinus* Walsh, respectively. Type material is still absent for *Euura salicisgemma, E. salicisovulum, N. mendicus, N. fur,* and *Pristiphora sycophanta.*

Of the 14 names proposed by Walsh, seven of them can be considered valid: *Euura salicisovum* (= *E. perturbans*), *E. salicisovulum, E. salicisnodus, Eupontania salicispomum* (= *E. hospes*), *E. salicisdesmodioides* (= *N. inquilinus*), *E. salicispisum* (= *N. quercicola*), and *Pristiphora sycophanta. Pristiphora grossulariae, N. mendicus,* and *N. fur* are currently treated as synonyms of *Pristiphora rufipes* Serville, 1823, *Nematus oligospilus* Foerster, and *Amauronematus histrio* Serville, 1823, respectively. However, placement of the latter two needs confirmation.

Most of the gall-making sawflies (and midges) described by Walsh have abbreviated names. He named many of his species like "*Nematus s. pomum*" or "*Euura s. nodus.*" Some authors considered them as unavailable trinomens or used different spellings for the same species (e.g., Marlatt 1896, Rohwer 1909, Ross 1951, Smith 1979). For example, one of the most common species creating apple-like galls in eastern North America has been placed either in *Nematus* or *Pontania* under the names "*s. pomum* Walsh," "*salicis-pomum* Walsh," "*pomum* Walsh," "*s-pomum* Walsh," or "*hospes* Walsh (= *s. pomum* Walsh)."

Undoubtedly, "*s.*" is only an abbreviation Walsh used. For the first species in any genus, either of midges or sawflies, Walsh clearly showed that "*s.*" means "*salicis.*" For instance: "Gall *Salicis gemma,* n. sp." and then "*Euura s. gemma,* n. sp." (Walsh 1866b: 250, No. 16). In fact, these species were described as trinomens like "*Euura salicis gemma.*" According to the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (1985), these are valid names and we should accept them, expanding the abbreviation and fusing "*salicis*" with the third word. Within sawflies, these names are: *Euura salicisgemma, E. salicisovum, E. salicisovulum, E. salicisnodus, Nematus salicispomum, N. salicisdesmodioides,* and *N. salicispisum.*

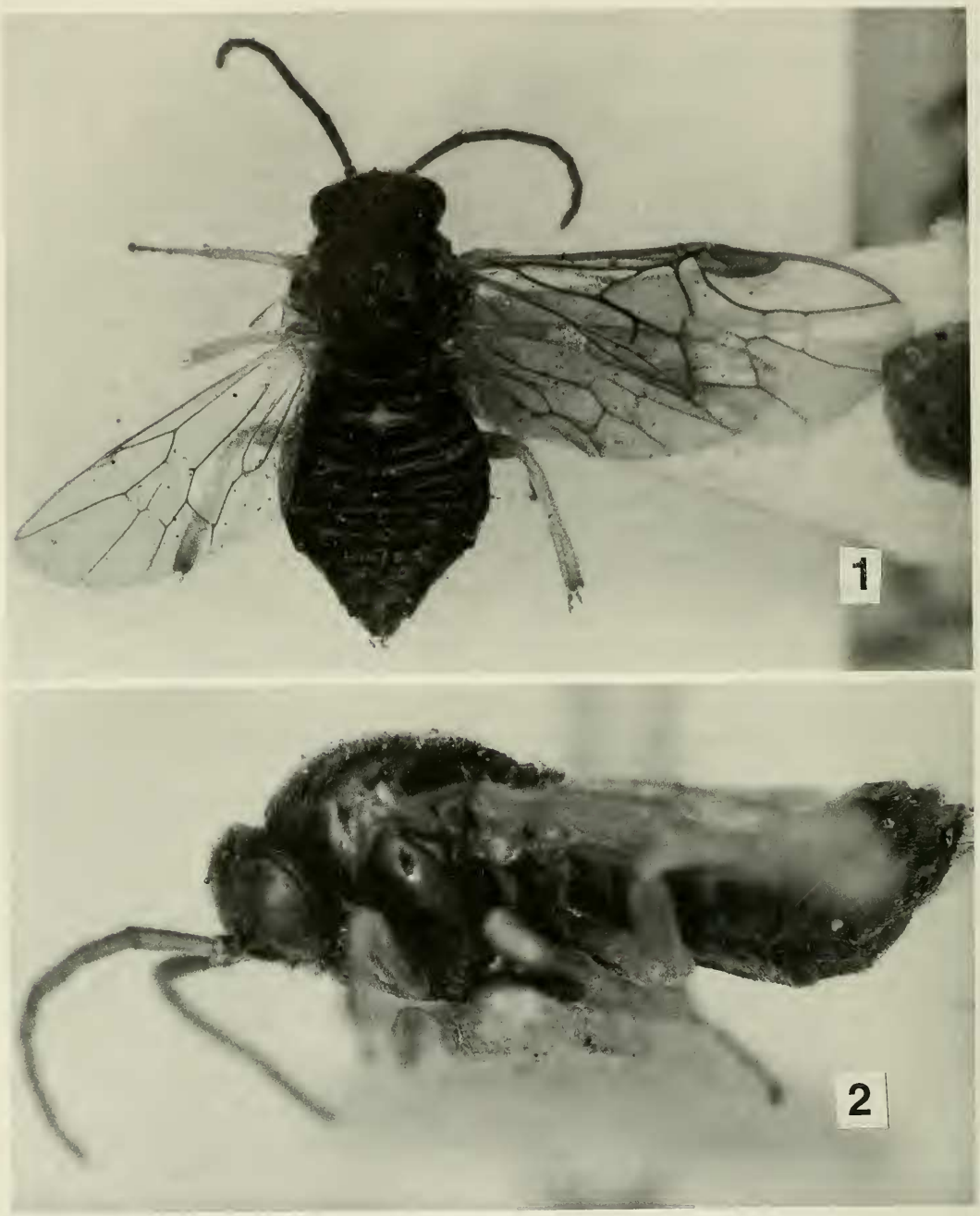
Acronyms used for museums are: USNM = National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC; MCZ = Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; ANSP = Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, PA. Species headings are the Walsh species in their original combinations.

Species Described by Walsh

Pristiphora grossulariae Walsh was described from Davenport, Iowa (1866a). All other sawfly species described by Walsh were published in a paper on insects reared from willow galls (1866b) "found on several species of Willow in the neighborhood of Rock Island, Illinois" (Walsh 1864).

Pristiphora grossulariae Walsh
1866a: 123
(Figs. 1–2)

Type material.—Described from "four males and forty-nine females" and "forty



Figs. 1–2. *Pristiphora grossulariae*, neotype. 1, Dorsal view. 2, Lateral view.

larvae of various sizes." One female at ANSP probably belongs to the type series of this species. It is mounted similar to other specimens from Walsh's collection (Figs. 1–2), and bears Norton's identification label. We hereby select it as neotype; it is labeled "Pristiphora grossulariae W. female."

Valid name.—*Pristiphora rufipes* (Serville 1823) (= *Pristiphora grossulariae* Walsh). *Pristiphora rufipes* was previously attributed to Lepeletier; see Blank and Tae-

ger (1998) for correct authorship of species previously attributed to Lepeletier.

Host.—*Ribes* spp.; larvae feed on different currant species, but particularly on *Ribes grossularia* L.

Notes.—This is a well-known currant pest introduced from Europe. Larvae are external leaf feeders.

Euura salicisgemma Walsh 1866b: 248, 250 (No. 16)
(Figs. 3–6)

Type material.—Described from 34 galls, 2 larvae, 1 male (reared May 5), and 1 female (reared May 2). Specimens possibly lost.

There are no specimens under the name "*salicisgemma*" in ANSP, but there are six specimens under the name *Euura orbitalis* Norton. All of them are from Illinois, each bearing a small square "Ill." These six specimens include one male of *Euura,* which we cannot identify to species, one female of *Euura salicisovum* Walsh, one *Phyllocolpa* sp., and three females of *E. orbitalis* Norton (= *salicisgemma* Walsh). One of the *E. orbitalis* specimens is labeled "Ill."; "Am. Ent. Soc. Collection"; "TYPE"; "Euura orbitalis"; "Euura orbitalis Norton [Norton's label]"; and a label "Cannot be Type. Type came from "Conn." SAR" [S.A.Rohwer] (Figs. 3–6). This specimen cannot be treated as the type of Norton's *Euura orbitalis* because Norton described it from N.Y. (Brooklyn) and Conn., and we cannot treat it as a type of Walsh's species. We were unable to find the type of *Euura orbitalis* Norton elsewhere. We doubt if any of these specimens belong to Walsh's material because they are pinned and all other Walsh specimens that we have seen are glued to points.

It would be desirable to select neotypes (preferably from reared material) for *Euura orbitalis* Norton and *Euura salicisgemma* Walsh, to fix the usage of these names, but we do not have reared material at present.

Valid name.—*Euura orbitalis* Norton 1862 (= *Euura salicisgemma* Walsh, synonymized by Norton 1867).

Host.—According to Walsh (1866b: 248, 250), this species creates bud galls on *Salix humilis* Marsh.

Notes.—This species is related to the Holarctic *Euura mucronata* (Hartig), but *E. orbitalis* is much paler colored ("head pale luteous") than any of the European species of *Euura.* Both species belong to the subgenus *Gemmura* E. L. Smith (1968), which is characterized by a short ovipositor and the habit of making bud galls. *Euura orbitalis* is separated from *E. mucronata* and *E. nigrella* Rohwer by a short sawsheath in dorsal view strongly narrowed at center with very short medial flange (Fig. 4).

We studied specimens from Canada (Quebec and Ontario) and U.S.A. (Illinois, Missouri, New Hampshire, and New York).

Euura salicisovum Walsh 1866b: 248, 251–252 (No. 17)
(Figs. 7–10)

Type material.—Described from numerous galls, 7 larvae, 10 males, and 5 females, bred 16–27.

The lectotype female, here designated, is glued on a whitish triangle and labeled "Ill."; "18". Two paralectotype males are labeled "19"; "Euura s. ovum male Ill. Walsh" [on the underside "gall maker"]. Another paralectotype male is labeled only "Ill." (without a number). Deposited in ANSP.

The female lectotype fits Walsh's description. It is in rather good condition, but the flagellum of both antennae, the entire left hindtarsus, the apical parts of the right hindtarsus, the apex of the left midtarsus, and the apex of the left forewing are missing (Fig. 7). The lower part of the thorax is not visible. The identification labels attached to the male paralectotypes are in Norton's handwriting. There is little doubt that the selected lectotype belongs to the type series of *Euura salicisovum.* The only other possibility is that it might be a syntype of *Euura perturbans* Walsh (a syno-

Figs. 3–5. *Euura orbitalis*, specimen labeled "Ill." 3, Dorsal view. 4, Abdomen, dorsal view. 5, Head, dorsal view.

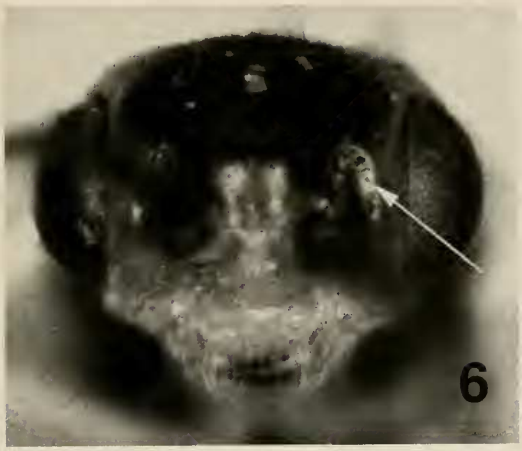


Fig. 6. *Euura orbitalis*, head, front view.

nym of *E. salicisovum*), but, according to Walsh, *E. perturbans* should be generally darker than this female.

Valid name.—*Euura salicisovum* Walsh.

Host.—According to Walsh on "*S. cordata.*" Its currently accepted name is *Salix eriocephala* Michaux (= *cordata* Muhlenberg not Michaux) (Argus 1997). The galls are "monothalomous, spongy, growing from the side of the twig." Galls obviously belonging to this species were common on *S. eriocephala* around Ithaca, NY, in 1997 (Fig. 10).

Notes.—The species is pale colored and usually larger than *Euura orbitalis.* It is characterized by its longer ovipositor, sawsheath in dorsal view with a more or less gradually attenuate medial flange, and the entire sawsheath triangular in outline with the apical hairs distinctly bent apically (compare Figs. 4, 9). In both sexes, it is separated from *E. salicisnodus* (together with most of other *Euura* species) by its distinctly convex, glabrous and strongly shining inner orbits (Fig. 8) and, in dorsal view, the distinct inner orbit margins above the eye.

For further notes, see also *Euura salicisovulum* Walsh.

Euura perturbans Walsh 1866b: 254

Type material.—Described from two males and five females bred from cecidomyiidous galls ("*S. strobiloides,* O. S.; "*S. batatus* Walsh," *S. rhodoides* Walsh (galls of the preceding years); and one from a bud gall on "*Vitis cordifolia.*"

We did not find appropriate specimens in ANSP to select a lectotype; however, to fix the usage of this name, we hereby select the lectotype of *Euura salicisovum* as neotype for *E. perturbans.* See *E. salicisovum* for labels on the specimen and Figs. 7–9.

Valid name.—*Euura salicisovum* Walsh (= *Euura perturbans* Walsh).

Notes.—*Euura perturbans* was synonymized by Marlatt (1896). According to Walsh, the specimens of *E. perturbans* should be distinguished from *E. salicisovum* only by "the dorsum of the abdomen varying from honey-yellow, including the lateral plates, through obfuscated [sic], to deep black with the lateral plates also black." We consider this a color variation and accept the previously proposed synonymy under *E. salicisovum.*

Euura salicisovulum Walsh 1866b: 248, 253 (No. 18)

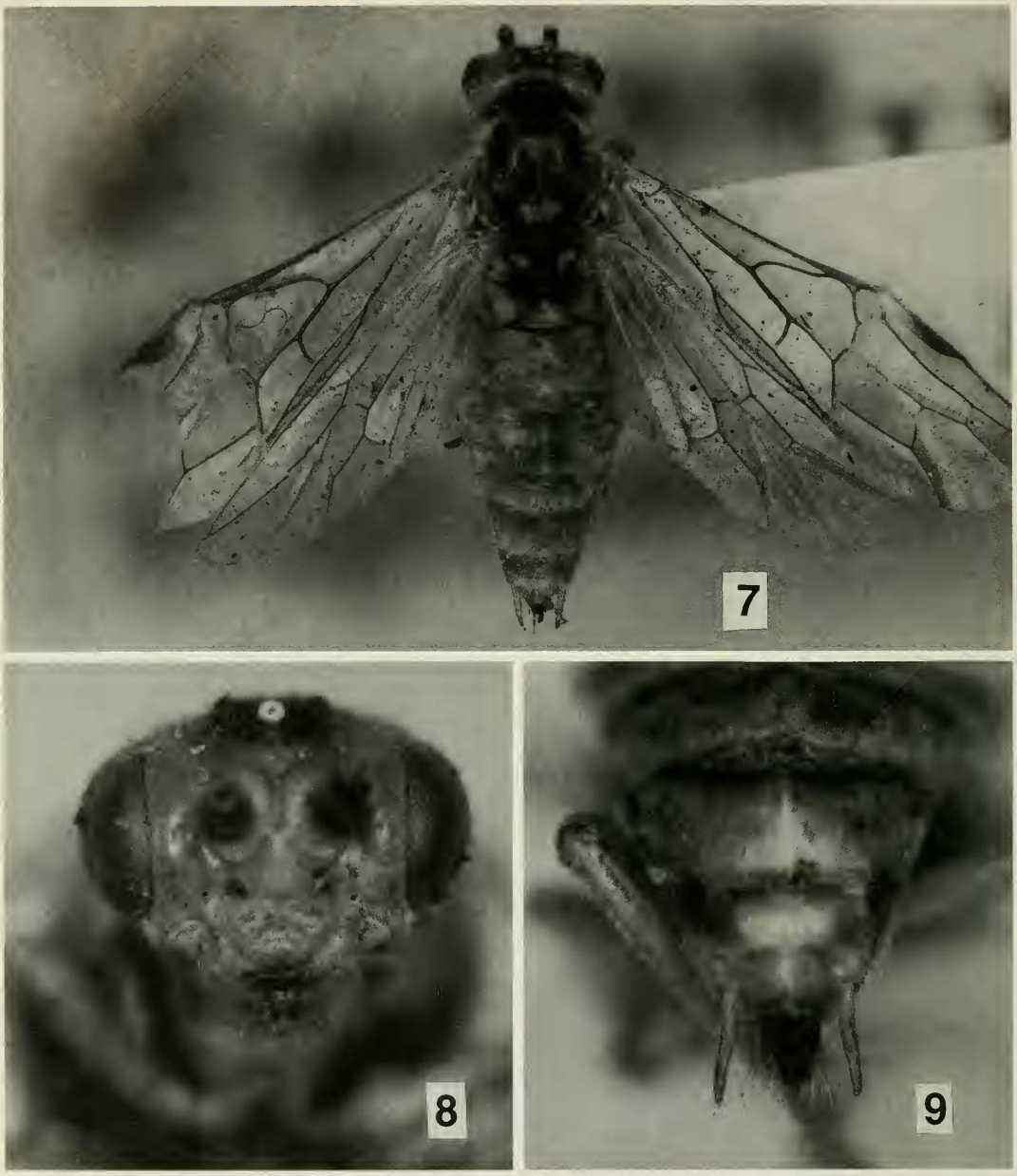
Type material.—Described from 30 galls on *Salix humilis* and 6 larvae. Probably all lost.

Valid name.—*Euura salicisovulum* Walsh.

Notes.—The galls are the same as those of *Euura salicisovum*; the larvae, according to Walsh, are distinguished from those making galls on *Salix eriocephala* being "all decidedly pale greenish," while those of *E. salicisovum* were "all decidedly yellowish." No galls were found by Walsh on *Salix discolor* which is closely related to *S. humilis.*

The taxonomic status of this species and its host plant specificity are not quite clear. Galls of this type occur not only on *Salix eriocephala* and *S. humilis* (including var. *tristis*), as stated by Walsh, but also on *S. discolor* and *S. petiolaris.* All such galls seem to be associated with a bud, which is however left unmodified, the swelling always situated just below the bud.

Specimens that seem to be conspecific



Figs. 7–9. *Euura salicisovum*, lectotype. 7, Dorsal view. 8, Head, front view; arrow indicates inner orbit. 9, Apex of abdomen, dorsal view.

with *E. salicisovum* are known from Illinois and Virginia, but all of them are either captured or reared from undetermined willows. We are not sure if they belong to *E. salicisovum* or to the complex of the sibling species involving *E. saliciovulum*. Thus, we cannot designate a neotype yet.

Euura salicisnodus Walsh 1866b: 248, 253–254 (No. 19)
(Figs. 11–12)

Type material.—Described from galls on "31 affected twigs," undetermined number of larvae, and two males.

Fig. 10. Galls of *Euura salicisovum* on stems of *Salix eriocephala,* from near Ithaca, NY.

The lectotype male, here designated is attached to a whitish elongated triangle and labeled "Ill" [in handwriting, on the underside "B D W #3"]; "Euura salicis nodus Walsh." (Fig. 3). Deposited in ANSP. It is in rather good condition with only the apex of the left flagellum and the left hindtarsus missing.

Valid name.—*Euura salicisnodus* Walsh.

Host.—According to Walsh "*Salix longifolia.*" Its currently used name is either *Salix interior* Rowlee (= *longifolia* Muhlenberg) or *Salix exigua* ssp. *interior* (Rowlee) Cronquist (see Argus 1997). The galls are "a mere enlargement of the twig, polythalamous, pitchy inside, with its cells all internal" (Fig. 12).

Notes.—The male lectotype fits the description well. It is separated from other males of *Euura* described by Walsh, by "black spot enclosing the ocelli is larger, and is confluent with the eye for its entire length, leaving no orbit between them."

This species is probably related to *E. atra* Jurine, a species introduced from Europe together with its host plants *Salix alba* L. and *S. fragilis* L. and their hybrids. Both species are characterized by the rather flat inner orbits and by the narrow sawsheath gradually tapering to its apex in dorsal view. The longest lateral hairs are distributed throughout the entire apical and ventral part of the sheath (in lateral view) and a glabrous medial flange is lacking. *Euura salicisnodus* is separated from *E. atra* by its extensive paler coloration and the galls which form an enlargement of the twig. *Euura atra* does not produce enlargements of the twig; its galls are practically unnoticeable.

Examined specimens are from Illinois, New York, Michigan (?), Ohio, and Canada (London, Ontario). Two species described from the western United States, *Euura macgillivrayi* Rohwer and *Euura exigua* E. L. Smith, are associated with the same willow species (or very closely related ones) and

Figs. 11–12. *Euura salicisnodis,* lectotype. 11, Dorsal view. 12, Gall on stems of *Salix interior,* from near Ithaca, NY.

they might prove to be only geographical forms of *E. salicisnodus.*

Nematus salicispomum Walsh 1866b: 248, 255–256 (No. 20)
(Figs. 13–16)

Type material.—Described from very numerous specimens of galls, an undetermined amount of larvae, 26 males and 46 females "bred April 16–25 and one female bred many years ago."

The lectotype female (Figs. 13–16), here designated, is on a pentagonal piece of brown cardboard, labeled "Ill"; "12"; "Return to Am. Ent. Soc."; "Pontania pomum Walsh"; "N. s. pomum Walsh." Deposited in ANSP.

In the ANSP, there are 11 paralectotypes, 6 females and 5 males, all mounted on similar pentagonal cardboard points: 2 females and 3 males are without a number, and 1 female is labeled "Ill.; 152"; "Return to Am. Ent. Soc." The heads of one male and of one female are missing, otherwise they are in good condition. One female labeled "Ill."; "TYPE 14013"; "Cresson"; "Nematus s-pomum Walsh"; "MCZ // Museum of Comparative Zoology" is deposited in the MCZ. Two females and 2 males, all on similar cardboard points and similarly labeled "Ill."; "Return to Am. Ent. Soc." with two of them bearing C. L. Marlatt's identification labels "Pontania pomum Walsh" are deposited in the USNM.

Valid name.—*Eupontania salicispomum* (Walsh), **new combination.** See Zinovjev (1993) for the definition of *Eupontania.*

Host.—The galls are on *Salix eriocephala* Michaux (= *S. cordata*). A subsidiary host plant might be *Salix discolor* Muhlenberg. Walsh wrote about it as follows: "On *S. cordata,* (and very rarely on *Salix discolor*)"; he found galls of *Nematus salicispisum* and galls "so identical in appearance with *S. pomum*" on the same bushes." "In both the above two cases a few *discolor* bushes were growing in the midst of very large numbers of *S. cordata,* the species on which *S. pomum* is normally found." These data on its host plant specificity seem to be reliable, but confirmation by rearing adults is needed.

The galls are roundish (apple-like), transected by the leaf blade with a large part of the gall visible from the upper side of the leaf, but the larger part of the gall is situated below leaf surface (illustrated by Zinovjev and Smith 1999: 361, fig. 2).

Notes.—In this species, the hind tibial spur is shorter than the apical tibial breadth, the frontal area lacks hairs on its anterior part, the inner orbits are glabrous and shiny (Fig. 15) with hairs only along the eye margin, and the sawsheath in dorsal view is a narrow triangle with rounded margins (Fig. 16). The frontal wall of the frontal area is usually considerably protruding (e.g., in reared specimens from New York), but in specimens of the type series, the whole upper head in lateral view is rather flat.

Nematus salicisdesmodioides Walsh 1866b: 248, 257–258 (No. 20)
(Fig. 17)

Type material.—Described from an undetermined number of galls, "three or four" larvae, 2 males and 8 females, bred April 2–15.

The lectotype female (Fig. 17), here designated, is attached to an elongated triangle and labeled "Ill."; "13"; "Return to Am. Ent. Soc."; "Pontania desmodioides female Wlsh." [identification label of Marlatt]; "N. desmodioides Walsh [identification label of Norton]. Deposited in ANSP.

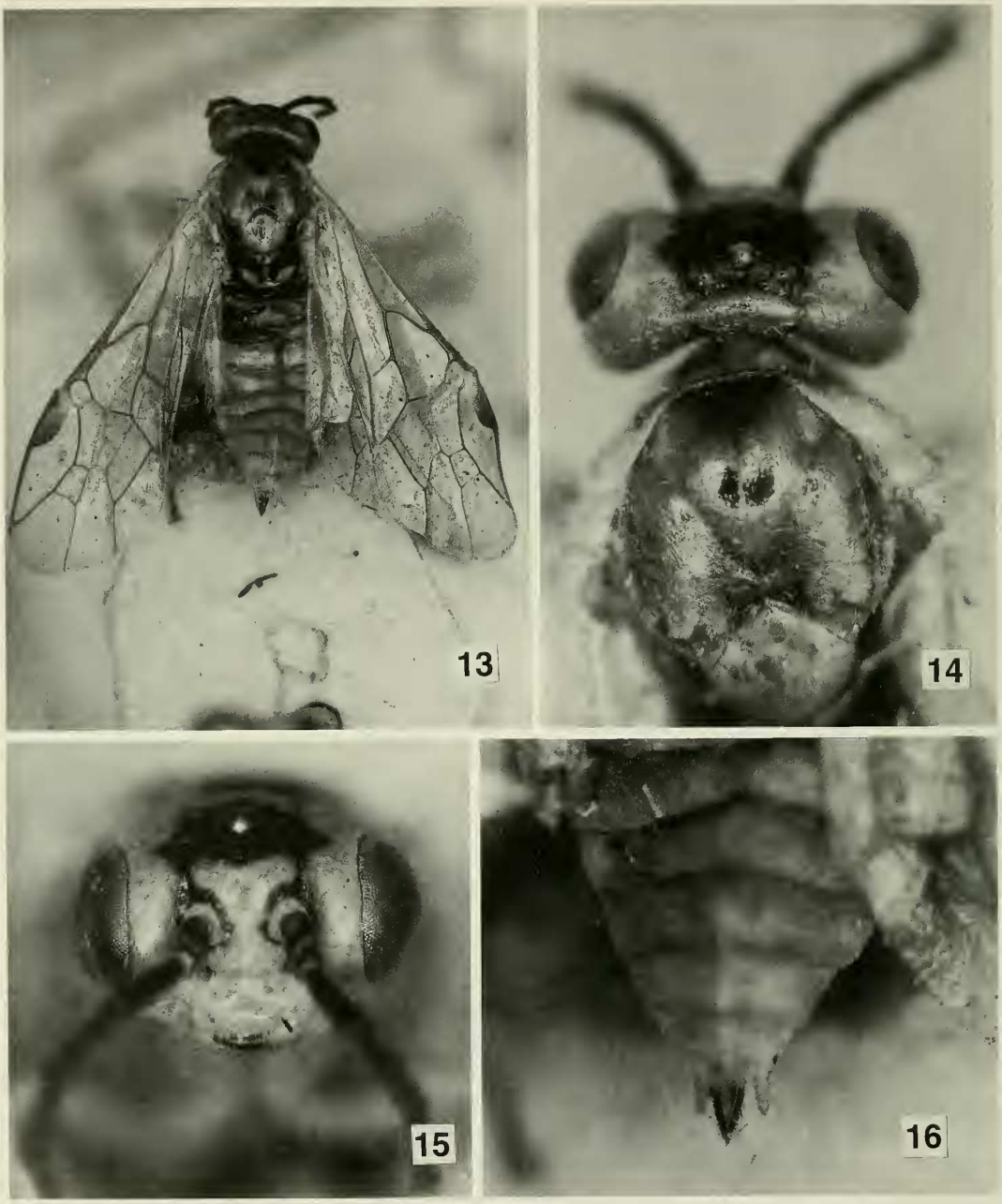
A paralectotype male is deposited in ANSP. It is mounted similar to the female, and it is labeled the same (with number 13), but without an identification label.

Valid name.—*Eupontania salicisdesmodioides* (Walsh), **new combination.**

Host.—*Salix humilis* Marshall.

Notes.—The galls are "semicircular in outline, sessile" (transected by the leaf blade and equally developed on both sides of the leaf).

The female can be separated from other



Figs. 13–16. *Eupontania salicispomum*, lectotype. 13, Dorsal view. 14, Head, dorsal view. 15, Head, front view; arrow indicated inner orbit. 16, Apex of abdomen, dorsal view.

Eupontania by the following combination of characters: sawsheath in dorsal view as a long triangle with an acute apex and straight sides and with hairs directed more posteriorly than laterally (with an angle of less than 90°); upper part of head in lateral view densely covered by hairs thoughout; hind tibial spurs shorter than apical tibial breadth; and inner orbits with dense hairs.

An additional female was examined from Massachusetts (deposited in ANSP) [seen by Marlatt because of his label].

Fig. 17. *Eupontania salicisdesmodiodes,* lectotype, dorsal view.

Nematus salicispisum Walsh 1866b: 248, 258–260 (No. 21bis)
(Figs. 18–20)

Type material.—Described from many galls, larvae, two males, and three females.

The lectotype female, here designated (Figs. 18–20), is attached to a long triangular cardboard point, labeled "Ill."; "14"; "Return to Am. Ent. Soc." Two paralectotypes males are similarly labeled as the lectotype; one is labeled number 14 as is the lectotype, and the other is labeled number 15.

Valid name.—*Eupontania salicispisum* (Walsh), **new combination.**

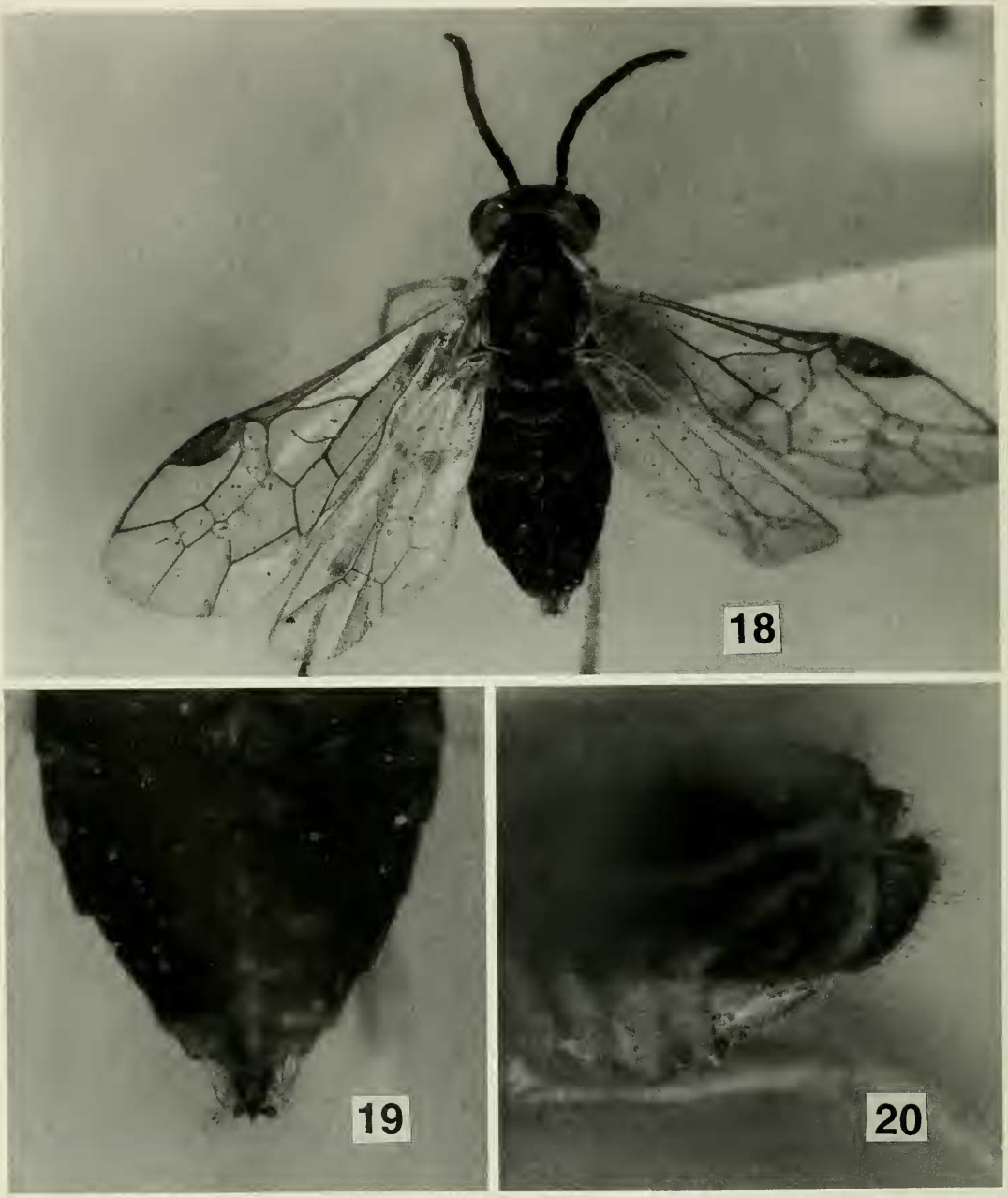
Host.—*Salix discolor:* The gall is illustrated by Zinovjev and Smith (1999: fig. 1). They are small, rounded, and attached to the sideveins, with a very small scar visible from the upperside and concave below the leaf surface.

Notes.—In the key to Palearctic species (Zinovjev 1993) this species runs to the *viminalis* group (length of inner hind tibial spur subequal to maximum width of hind tibial apex and rather thin). It is characterized also by its small size; short ovipositor (Fig. 20); sawsheath in dorsal view as a short triangle with rounded sides (Fig. 19) with the longest hairs directed more laterally than posteriorly and more strongly bent near their apices; upper part of head in lateral view with dense erect hairs, but front wall of frontal area glabrous; antennal hollow glabrous and shining; and inner orbits with hairs well developed.

Nematus quercicola Walsh 1866b: 260
(Figs. 21–24)

Type material.—Described from 2 males, 7 females reared from "an undescribed, cabbage-like, polythalamous, Cecidomyiidous gall on the White Oak . . ."

The lectotype (Figs. 21–24) is a female labeled "Ill"; "N. quercicola Walsh" [Norton's label]; "Return to Am. Ent. Soc.";

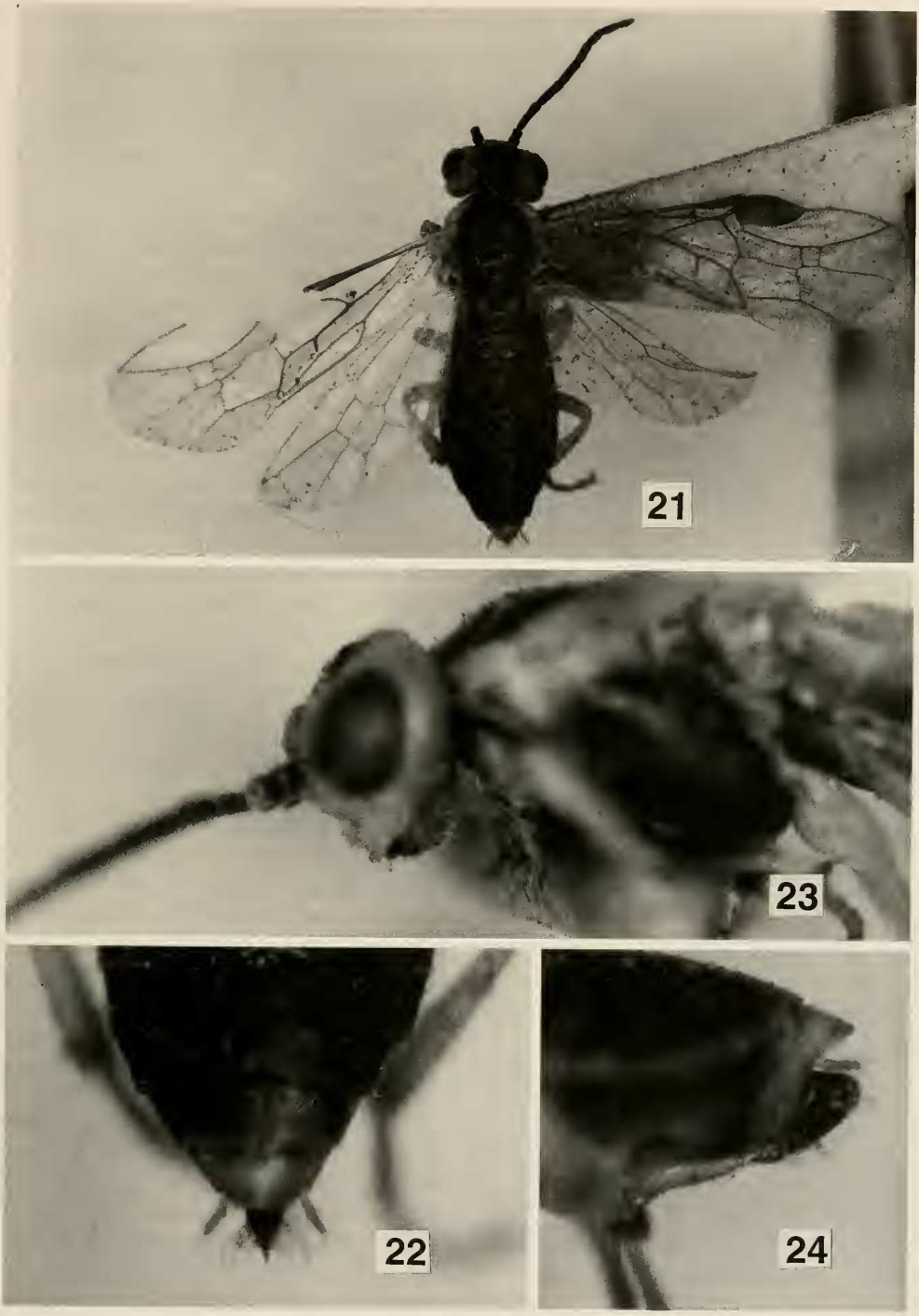


Figs. 18–20. *Eupontania salicispisum*, lectotype. 18, Dorsal view. 19, Apex of abdomen, dorsal view. 20, Apex of abdomen, lateral view.

"Pontania pisum Wlsh female" [Marlatt's identification label]. Deposited in ANSP.

Valid name.—*Eupontania salicispisum* (Walsh) (= *Nematus quercicola* Walsh).

Notes.—*Nematus quercicola* was treated as a synonym of the preceding species by Marlatt (1896), or by others (e.g., Smith 1979) as a *nomen nudum* because the only character mentioned by Walsh to distinguish it from the preceding species was that "all *N. s. pisum* went underground to pupize" and "*N. quercicola* pupized in the



Figs. 21–24. *Nematus quercicola,* lectotype. 21, Dorsal view. 22, Apex of abdomen, dorsal view. 23, Head and thorax, lateral view. 24, Abdomen, lateral view.

gall." A biological feature such as this, by formal reasons, could be treated as a "character," and we should accept this name as an available one. According to Walsh, this species "cannot be distinguished from the gallmaking *N. s. pisum* male, female."

Nematus inquilinus Walsh 1866b: 260–261

Type material.—Described from one male, three females, bred from the cecidomyiidous gall "S. rhodoides Walsh. No appropriate material was found in ANSP. The neotype female, here designated is the lectotype of *Nematus salicisdesmodiodes* Walsh (Fig. 17).

Valid name.—*Eupontania salicisdesmodiodes* (Walsh) (= *Nematus inquilinus* Walsh).

Notes.—This species was placed in synonymy with *Nematus salicisdesmodioides* Walsh (Marlatt 1896) and was listed as "unplaced" by Smith (1979). The type material was reared from galls on *Salix humilis,* the host plant of *Eupontania salicisdesmodioides.* To fix the usage of this name we designate the lectotype of *Nematus salicisdesmodioides* as neotype of *Nematus inquilinus* Walsh.

Nematus hospes Walsh 1866b: 261

Type material.—Described from one male and two females from the gall of *s. strobiloides* Osten-Sacken. No type material was located, but there is no strict evidence that absolutely all specimens under the name *N. salicispomum* belong to the original type series. To fix the usage of this name we select the lectotype of *N. salicispomum* Walsh (Figs. 13–16) as the neotype of *N. hospes* Walsh.

Valid name.—*Eupontania salicispomum* (Walsh) (= *Nematus hospes* Walsh).

Notes.—According to Walsh "absolutely undistinguishable from the normal type of the gall-making *N. s. pomum.*" Marlatt (1896) synonymized *N. hospes,* and these species have always been treated as conspecific.

Nematus mendicus Walsh 1866: 261

Type material.—Described from one male, three females: "one female bred May 2 from the Tenthredinous gall *S. pomum* n. sp. of the preceding year's growth, and another female, August 5, from the Cecidomyidous gall *S. brassicoides* Walsh of the same year growth; the other female and the male captured at large." No type material was located.

Valid name.—*Nematus oligospilus* Foerster 1854 (= *Nematus mendicus* Walsh).

Host.—Willows, *Salix* spp.

Notes.—Benson (1962) synonymized *Nematus mendicus,* thus treating *N. oligospilus* as a Holarctic species. It is in a complex of green *Nematus* species with external leaf-feeding larvae. Further studies may reveal several species in this complex. Currently, we accept Benson's synonymy.

Nematus fur Walsh 1866: 263

Type material.—Described from a single male "bred March 29 from an old bored subpeduncled spherical gall, .57 inch in diameter, made by *Cecidomyia s. batataus* Walsh on *S. humilis.*" The type was not located.

Valid name.—Currently, *Nematus fur* is treated as a synonym of *Amauronematus histrio* Serville 1823. However, its taxonomic position is not quite clear. It is possibly a valid species of *Amauronematus.*

Notes.—This species was treated by Ross (1951) as a synonym of *Amauronematus luteotergum* Norton 1861, and by Smith (1979) as synonym of *A. histrio* Lepeletier 1823 (= *luteotergum* Norton). However, these treatments do not fit exactly the description of *N. fur.* According to Walsh, *Nematus fur* has "black legs" and "wings subhyaline, slightly tinged with fuliginous." This dark coloration of the wings and legs is rare in the Nematinae, and we could not find appropriate specimens in collections that fit the description of *N. fur.* Otherwise, according to its morphology (particularly microsculpture) and its ability

to bore for pupation into plant tissue, it almost certainly belongs to *Amauronematus.*

Pristiphora sycophanta Walsh 1866b: 263

Type material.—Described from a single male "bred August 9 from a cocoon found, July 27, inside the Cecidomyidous gall *S. brassicoides* Walsh of the same year growth." The type was not found.

Valid name.—*Pristiphora sycophanta* Walsh.

Host plants.—This is a common *Pristiphora* on willows. The cecidomyidous gall from which the type was reared was on *Salix interior.*

Notes.—Numerous specimens were taken in Clarke Co., VA, where the predominant willows around a pond were *Salix nigra* Marsh. Malaise trap collections at this locality included *P. sycophanta* specimens throughout the spring and summer, indicating that there are several generation a year. This supports our interpretation of *P. sycophanta,* which Walsh stated was reared from the same years growth.

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